ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PEACE PROCLAIMED IN ST. PETERSBURG.

ALLIED BLOCKADE OF THE RUSSIAN PORTS RAISED.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN THE CRIMEA.

Sixteen English Soldiers Burned to Death

Scattering of the British Baltic Fleet.

The Czar About to Visit England and

France.

Advanced-Breadstuffs Unchanged

CONSOLS, 93 a 93 1-8,

The Cunard steamship Africa, Captain Shannon, from Liverpool, about 10 A. M. of Saturday, April 5, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The following from Lloyds' List may or may not have

The Skipwith, Captain Ryan, a rived here, in coming, off the Newfoundland coast, fell in with les to the distance of two hundred miles from the land, and saw the lights of a steamer in the ice. [The above vessel left St. Johns, Newfoundland, 13th of

The buillon in the Bank of England had increased £76,622. Money was unchanged. Consols, 93 a 93%

noney; at 93% for account. nal meetings to settle details.

The business in the British Parliament had been mostly of home interest. Papers were said before the House of Lords on the subject of torture exercised in Madras to

ng the notices of motion was the following, by Lord Goderich:-To ask whether a document, which has ntly appeared, purporting to be a despatch written hy the British Minister at Washington to the Secretary State of the United States, on the 27th of February last, with reference to the disputation between Great Britain and the United States on the subject of Central

The English Military Board of Inquiry into the allega tions contained in the Report of the Crimean Commiss of Lucan, Cardigan, Gen. Arry and Col. Gordon, have held their first meeting in the out of Chelsea Hospital, Preliminary formalities were gone through. The public were admitted. The rext tore log was to be held on the

what purpose was not publicly known. It was rumored

Czar will take place about the 31st of August, and with

tries from the Osimes state that the weather had me so intensely cold that the troops found it above y necessary to shut themselves up to their tents and

Thames sailed from Geelong on the 25th of January, with 41,788 ounces of gold, valued at £167,182. The Anglesey d the Red Jacket had also left Melbourne with or

was also received by the Emperor, to deliver a similar mapping, as well as a private and autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria. Baron de sanderstrom, the Swediah Minister, was afterwarde honored with an audience, to present an autograph letter from his sowsedge, and one from the Prince Royal of Sweden.

The French army will, it seems, return from the Cri-mea in bodies of 20,000, with corresponding materiel. The Bretsgne is capable of transporting 2,000 jmen at a time, and 150 guns by way of ballast. About six months will be eccupied in the evacuation. It will begin in May, and last over October. The 2d, or General Bosquet's corps, as having most suffered, will arrive first; the Ist,

large strivals, and the advance on the week is called, in lower qualities (to which both spinners and speculators have turned their attention.) %d. to %d. per lb., and 1-16d. to %d. on the better qualities of middling and above. Sales of the week, 66,900 bales, including 14,000

d,000 on speculation and for export. Market firm.

Breadstuffs were generally unos anged. Since the Baltic casiled the weather had been mild and showery, and a change of wind to the wastward had brought large arrivals of shipping. This had tended to depress the firm tene that was observable on Tuescay, but prices cannot be said to have receded. Quotations are, with business to a product extent, for white thest, 24, 24 a 10s. 48, a 11s. 6d.; red, 9s. 5d. a 10s.; Western Canal flour, 30s. a 33s. a 34s.; Baltimore, Philasciphia and Ohio, 35s. a 30s. Very little done in It dian corn, buyers being navilling to give over 30s. for any quality. The French breadstuff

rather easier terms, but finer kinds were firm; the bul-of recent arrivals is going into store, holders not bein arrivals are small, which maintains quotations notwith nothing done since the recent sales at auc tion, but holders are firm. Large arrivals of prices is not felt; but from the searcity of butter, and the sequent demand of lard for refining purposes, the in ales of North American tallow are reported at 49s. 3d.

40s. per cwt. for pearl. The demand for rosin was less and holders firm. Spirits of turpentine in rather better demand, at 34s. 6d. a 46s. per cwt.; 10s. asked for crude 6d. a 35s. Nothing reported in fish oils. Bark scarce, There has not been much business in dyewoods. Sugar so bucyantly. Small sales of molarese reported at 18s. 6d., elayed Cubas, from the quay. Rather more business has been done in coffee.

Freights from Liverpool to the United States are re-

portec:—
To New York—Iron, 17s. 6d. a 20s.; salt, 20s.; dry goods, 12s. 6d. a 17s. 6d.; hardware, 12s. 6d.; earth-su-ware, 7s.; passengers, £4 6s. gress. To Braton—Iron, 22s. 6d. a 25s.; salt. 2ts.; dry goods, 17s. 6d. a 20s.; hardware, 20s.; cattheoware, 8s.; passengers, £4 15s.

Sales of the week comprised 6,000 bales, against 321 bale imported, leaving the stock on hand 63,000 bales, with leans tres bas, 80f.; bas, 86f.; tres ord., 92f.; ord. 97f.; bcm ord. 100f.; p. cour. 103f.; cour. 108f.; bon cour. 100f.; Mobile tres bas, 80f.; bas 85f.; tres ord. 90f.; ord. 94f.; bon. ord. 97; Upland tres bas 80f.; bas 85f.; tree ord. 88f.; ord. 92f.; bon ord. 95f. Breadstuffs very quiet, and lower. Sales American flour, to deliver from April to July, at 41f. a 42f. 50c. per bbl. Provisions remaind quiet, and prices drooping. Potashes lower, but pearline. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar continues languid. Nothing in metals. For oils there is no inquiry, and prices nominal. Rice continues to decline, as doctailow. Whalebone is dearer, about 30c. on the week.

The London Times and Governor Marcy-The British Le gation at Washington—Sir Gore Ouseley as a Successor to Mr. Crampton—Mr. Dallas' Reception in London—IU ness of Mr. Bates-The Pacific Steamship-London The

whether the United States government has a right to us, beyond doubt, to expatriate himself and to enter a himself behind authority and tradition. It is a sly poke, but Gov. Marcy don't mind a hit, for hi Governor Marcy; fer, like him, he is plain, practical and

a little startled at the vote of three millions for coast de

post than obey instructions that were opposite to his opinions or unisversite to the part and as country in his point of view. You rememb his sea on a country in his point of view. You rememb his sea country his point of view when he searched his personance against what he thought was the good of the whole consultry. Amonget the festivities that welcome Mr. Dalias is London, none probably was more acceptable than the diner lendered to him by our estimable Consul, General Campbell, where many of his countrymen were assembled to great him. It is needless to say that every fife at General Campbell's must be a peasant one, for his wanting townomic and rang anescotes attract and enliven all who parcake of his hearth loopitality, and those who know him are aware that were his income a million he wested appeared in the wested and the wested and the wested and well and the wested and countrymen. It is runsved that his George Trender, so will known for his munificent entertainments, which we were the season of the Dalias, which will, no coult, be a billiant benefice to fire. Dalias, which will, no coult, be a billiant benefice to fire. Dalias, which will, no coult, be a billiant benefice to fire. Balas, which will, no coult, be a billiant benefice to fire. Balas, which will, no coult, be a billiant benefice to fire. Balas, which will, no coult, be a billiant benefice to fire. Balas, which will, no coult, be a billiant benefice to fire. Balas, which will, be considered out of danger yet, but hope are entertained in the single receivery. Mr. Bates has for so many years held the forement rank amongst Americaes in England, which his talsois, character, wearth and gener us disposition have called search to him, that his demise would make a void not easy to fill again, and not more affecting to his friends than a loss to his country shood, which channel they benefit to the fire of the

PARIS, March 24, 1866.

Inanimity of the Feeling of the People of France in Regard to the Birth of the Imperial Heir—The Beent Looked uses as Another Unmistakeable Evidence of the Dastiny Chalked Out for the Napoleon Dynasty—General lavaig nac's Opinion of the Emperor's Conduct as a Ruler—Grand Te Deum at Notre Dame, do., do.

Much of the popular consideration is, however, due to

Health of the Empress—The Imperial Nursery—Purifying Influence of the English Alliance—Arrival of Mr. Bu chanan in Paris—Vontemplated Dinner to Him by the American Residents—Easter Eggs, &c., &c.

that no further bulletins are to be issued on her account. nary, and gives such speedy promise of returning health, they are permitted to come out by little and little. The reason of artificial means being had recourse to for the extraction of the child, was the entire cessation of all birth. At first the circumstance caused little or no dis-quietude to any of the medical attendants, but about two o'clock in the morning Baren Dubois became so anxthe result, and in any case the necessity there was or adopting more atringent means. The Emperor was greatly shocked, but "save the Empress, come what will," was his instantaneous reply. Providentially Dubois's fears proved groundless. The operation was skilfully performed, though not without aggravating the sufferings of the illustrious patient, and all has gone on the contract of the suffering of the contract of the suffering of the contract of the suffering d merveille. The Empress's rally has astonished every Majesty's previously well known delicacy of physique may entirely discopear, and that she may live to bless

is fitted up with all that the most consummate art and lavish expense can supply. The walls are covered with silk of azure bine; the curtains, in rich folds, are looped up and adorned with silks, cords and fringe. The cornice is of elaborate chased silver. In the middle is the gorgeous cradle, the gift of the Ville de Paris; at one end stands Madame Bruat, wife of the Admiral of that name in the Black Sea, and not long since deceased; and at the other a Cent Carde, in all the panoply of his order, keeping watch and ward over the young hope of France. The young Napoleon is introduced to his beautiful mother once a day, and once only. But the visit is a very long one. The Empress cannot part with him, and nothing

Conlition-The Empire or the Republic-March of the Democracy-Duels in the Democratic Ranks-New Journal, Mexico and Cuba, and Don Buenaventura Vivo Reveales. colitically. The justos and coalitions, and managuvres continue, but on a small scale and without results. Many, who a short time since called themselves progressions Coello and others—that is to say, with the mederados followers of O'Donnell. What stupidity, to refuse as they have refused to co-operate with the democrats and go begging over to the camp of the moderados! The great nations, is this: "You, sir, have some influence; I have a little myself; that third individual also enjoys a little; we

roones and robbers?

absolutists and all other parties in whose names it has been robbed for fifty years!

Here is what one of the newspapers says about the new third party; it is exact to the letter:—

The "liberal union" consists of a couple of dozen of men who belonged to the moderado and progresists parties. Their inliuence in the country is of such a nature itsat thay have nobody to support them. The press combats them because it believes rightly that one party mare in Spain would be a public calamity.

Even one of the moderado journals confessed the other day that all the doctrines of the old political parties were

imperial crowns of the Conference at Paris are not strong enough to plant that system in Spain at this time.

Meantime an unfortunate occurrence has disturbed the harmony of the democratic party. Two of its principal men. Rivere, a deputy to the Cortes, and Camara, editor of the Sovereignty—have quarralled and fought a duel in which both were wounded. Two other duels have taken place, growing out of the same affair, but it will probably end here.

Notwithstancing this contreteraps, the democracy increases in power and it fluence every day. Two more democratic newspapers are about to be established in this capitas, in addition to the four dailies which already exist. One of these I am told is to be furnished gratia to all arrivans and laborers in a averation art.

To day the extension of the shole year. No carriages, no movement, no bells, nothing but women dressed in elact praying in the churches. The Queen came out on foot to visit the churches according to custom, richly dressed, and went the round of the seven churches without accident. The great pricession of the burial of Jesus also passed off without any casualty.

The question of finance is the great question of the day. The gouern' near which this government has followed ever since the revolution of 1854, makes the product of these taxes it dispensable. If we do not have the excise and gate du'ss, say the progressian old fogies, we cannot cover the fester in the estimates of expasss. And, in fact, I su apose it is true the progressian cannot cover it in any 'ther way.

But if the halt of the high offices of State were suppress ed—if half the Captain Generalies, blabopticus, &c., 'there suppressed, the people would be better giverned and would not need to pay so much taxes. The de-

ROME, March 20, 1856. The Pope Fathers the Imperial Baby Gaities among the American Residents in Rome-Mr. Fillmore's Progritentions Paid to the Ex-President by Crowned Hads— Handsome Compliment from Lord Brougham - Magnifi-cent American Fête in the Voliseum—American Art and

to send one of his Cardinals. He accepts the office of godfarber to the young Prince Napoleon, but he will not orrown his father. The Papal g verument has never been ed as an unavoidable necessity, but it has not yet become popular here in R me, any mere than at the Protestant le-gitimist court of Berlin. It is necessary to have a man like and religious institutions of the Old World, for a time at

to oblige the Emperor Napoleon, out the Sacred College

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT BY FIRE—SIXTEEN RRITISH SOLDIERS BURNED—APPEARANCE OF REASTOPOL—ITS.
BUILDINGS AND CHURCHES IN RUINS—HORSE
RACING SPORTS—CAN THE RUSIANS RERHLD THE
SOUTH SIDE?

On the night of March I7, a shocking accident occurred, on the slope above Ka-ikol, in the burning of some wooden huts occupied by men of the commissariat works corps. Notwinstanding proupt assistance sixteen men perished in the flames. They were, deabless, suffocated by the smoke. Their bodies were charred past all chance of recognition.

The correspondent of the London Times, writing from Sebastopol, of date 22d ef March, thus describes the present condition of that city:—

For the last week our army have been cultivating the present condition of that city:—

For the last week our army have been cultivating the present condition of the present of the control of the present condition of the city:—

For the last week our army have been cultivating the grand Sebastopol spring meeting, which will take place on Monday next, by the banks of the Ceberrarys, not very far distant from the scene of the memorable charge of the light cavarity brigace on the the 28th of October, 1854. The demotition of trenches, works and houses in the city continues daily and incessanity, so that the south side will soon be as oesolate and ruiceus as Thebee or l'almyra. Every hour long trains of men pars by with beams of timeer and planks on their shoulders, which are taken out of the remains of the White buildings. Had fire been rained down from the work of the present of the